GREAT CHANGES CAUSED BY THE bricks, made from Mississippi clay, soaked NEW DRAINAGE SYSTEM.

For Two Centuries the City Stood on Water-Soaked Soll-Now It Can Have Skyserapers and Cellars-The Water Squeezed Out of the Sponge

NEW ORLEANS, July 25 .- The completion of the new drainage system of New Orleans, upon which the city has just, expended \$9,000,000, has had effects on the atmosphere, climate and soil altogether unexpected; and the engineers are greatly surprised at the remarkable changes that have occurred and are likely to occur.

All southern Louisiana, that is all the alluvial and coast region, is, or rather was a gigantic sponge. The drainage work at New Orleans has finally squeezed the water out of that sponge, so far as the city is concerned, and the inhabitants are just beginning to realize what it is to live on hard, solid and dry land.

This improvement has changed not only the style of buildings here, but even the mode of living and the character of diseases that prevail. New Orleans is so different a city from what it was that its people, noting the disappearance of some of its most pronounced features, feel as if they had suddenly been transported to a new and unknown land.

All these changes have come about through drainage. The work of sewering the city was begun only a few days ago and no one can say what so radical an innovation will produce. The people are prepared for anything.

When the question of spending from \$16,000,000 to \$18,000,000 to drain and sewer New Orleans first came up the proposal met with strong opposition from the extreme conservative element which does not want any Yankee fashions.

"We have got along very comfortably without sewerage and drainage for two centuries, and have been very contented, said they. "Why make a change the effects of which may be injurious to us?"

At a critical moment in the drainage campaign a young attorney, under the pseudonym of "Jack Lafaience," wrote, in the Creole dialect, a series of articles against drainage or any new-fangled notions so full of humor and sareasm that they carried the day. He pointed out, for instance, that nearly every householder in New Orleans was safe against hunger, as his his own back yard provided crawfish in abundance, and he was always certain of bisque and boiled crawfish whether he was working or not

He declared that the flooded gutters and canals of New Orleans teemed with fish, so that a good rod and line assured any industrious man of a fine fish dinner, withovit going more than a few hundred feet from his home. Why, he argued, destroy these and other advantages which rendered New Orleans people independent of work and assured an abundant food supply on the premises for what at best was of more than doubtful benefit?

The friends of the crawfish were defeated and New Orleans was drained. Experience has proved that the crawfish eaters were not far wrong in predicting that radical changes would occur as a result of draining the city.

The character of the soil was well understood. When the work began an artesian well, sunk on Canal street in ante-bellum times to a depth of 2,000 feet, had not struck the bottom of the ocean that formerly covered the city's site; or, rather, it had struck the bottoms of several hundred

It was the same succession all the way down-several yards of clay, white, blue or yellow, then shells, then sand, the ocean an older ocean bed. During countless centuries the ocean had made innumerable new beds for itself with the mud and clay brought down by the Mississippi. The river had not completed the work when the arrival of Iberville and Bienville in 1699 established the colony of Louisiana but had left the earth in about the condi-

tion of chaos. The city of New Orleans was built on the top of a great sponge. Back of it stretched a great cypress swamp, part of it a trembling prairie-prairie tremblante, as they call it in Louisiana. There the soil, composed of light earth and decayed vegetable

mould, floated on the surface of the waters In the city proper, for lack of drainage the soil was supersaturated and riddled with the holes of billions of crawfish. minks, eels and other aquatic animals If you dug a few inches you struck water At two feet water stood in ordinary seasons, that being regarded as the water

Burials in the ground became impossible for an ordinary grave soon filled with water, and a dredging machine instead of a grave digger was needed. "Dust to dust sounded absurd, and the coffin was as likely as not to float on the top of the water. the grave having all the appearance of a

As a result of this condition of affairs burials were made above ground, and the New Orleans cemeteries consist of large vaults and ovens in which the dead are deposited Only Jews, who are required by their religion, and paupers were buried in the ground. The graves of the latter in the Potter's Field are only two or three feetde ep.

The Jewish and other cemeteries are mainly located on Metairi Ridge, regarded feet without encountering water, but, of course, only in very dry weather. In the ordinary rainy winter of New Orleans depth of two feet.

pelled the erection of very light buildings. The old builders declared that the soil would not stand a heavy stone or brick structure or one more than two stories

They recalled the fact that the Spanjards built the fort at Belize, at the mouth of the river, too solidly, and as a consequence it sank into the earth, to be swallowed up as if by an earthquake. The original St. Louis Cathedral sank so as to bring down

The earlier buildings were therefore of wood and not more than two stories high; and the first four-story building-it is still in existence-in the French quarter was long pointed out as a wonder, a sort of defiance of Heaven, like the Tower of Babel When the New Orleans Custom House, a very large and solid granite building, was erected the architect, afterward the famous Confederate General, Beauregard, figured on its sinking and so arranged that all parts of it would sink simultaneously and to the same extent.

It was a well-worked-out piece of engineering calculation. The building sank evenly and just as expected, and while some of the walls cracked, the Custom ficuse remains to this day as solid and substantial as any in the Union, although built on soft mud without a foundation. Cellars were, of course, out of the ques tion, and the lower stories of houses were almost uniformly damp. The porous up water from the soil like a sponge. Pneumonia and diseases due to dampness were far more frequent than they should have been, and the greatest loss to merchants with large stocks of goods was due to damp-

The stores were so damp that the goods particularly gloves, clothing, &c., were soon mildewed; and not a few merchants followed the practice of shipping their goods North during the dull season and treating them to a sea voyage in order o give them an airing and a drying out.

When the work of sewering New Orleans began its people received a remarkable object lesson in the mater of the supersaturation of the soil. The work was begun by a private company which had not taken the water question into sufficient consideration and failed in consequence.

Purchasing the old Parish Prison, the cene of the Italian lynchings of 1891, and intending to use it as a central station, the New Orleans Sewerage Company began laying sewers through Robertson and Trémé streets. Never did engineers encounter a more difficult task. The sewer pipes sank in the soil: and after the canal was dug, and the water drained from the neighboring streets, the streets themselves began to sink like a squeezedout sponge. The streets sank several feet, so did the buildings on them, and every house was cracked or thrown out of plumb.

The company saw itself overwhelmed with suits for damages. The cost of laying sewers was seen to be a small item compared with the damage to neighboring property. The sewerage company abandoned the idea of private sewerage, threw up the sponge, and the sewer work

was left untouched until a few days ago. A few years after the work of drainage was started. Advantage was taken of the experience in the sewer work; but, nevertheless, a whole square of the great drainage canal on St. Louis street sank in a quicksand and had to be rebuilt. The engineers persevered and finally triumphed. The drainage canals were built, and so built that the subsidence of the soil from the squeezing out of the water was slow and equal and not sudden and violent and destructive of buildings as had been the case with the sewers.

The drainage canals are constantly pumped out and kept dry, and they are rapidly drying all the soil, carrying off not only the rain water but the soil water as well. The old dmpness, due to a super-

saturated soil, disappeared. Water, formerly found at a depth of two feet, is now found only at six feet. Graves which could not be dug more than feet deep can now be dug 14 or 15 feet before the water becomes troublesome. The houses are dryer and the diseases of dampness, like pneumonia, have become less requent.

Other results have followed. The Board of Health ordered all ordinary wells in the city closed some years ago, finding that they were filled with soil water full of organic matter. The factory owners discovered that by going down 1,000 feet they struck artesian water. One of the athletic clubs. sinking an artesian well, struck a fine vein of salt water, and since then several of the clubs have had salt water bathing pools.

But the work of drainage has changed even this. The artesian wells have become uncertain. One may stop altogether, and another begin to gush; and they have become so un reliable that no new wells are being sunk.

The greatest change, however, has been in the ordinary suburban wells. The swamp back of New Orleans, formerly covered with water the year through, has by drainage and by the construction of probed; then more clay, shells and sand and tection levees along Lake Pontchartrain become dry; and scattered through this region, a number of small farms have sprung up which furnish the city with milk and vegetables.

Their only water supply has been from he wells. Year by year, as the drainage system has progressed, the water in these wells has sunk lower, until the dairymen and the farmers report this year that the wells are dry, and their farms and cattle are suffering in consequence.

In the city this dryness is even more marked. The soil is sinking, but only because it is being dried out. Skyscrapers are no longer impossible, and the St. Charles Hotel is making a twelve-story addition, and will have a cellar under ground-the first cellar ever built in New Orleans and the first one possible here.

When the Cotton Exchange was built, it sank so much that it carried down the building next door, and had to pay \$30,000 damages. A firm of wholesale druggists constructed an eight-story building and similarly had to pay a big bill in damages for dragging down the building next door. Now, several twelve-story buildings are going up without an inch of sinking. After two centuries of being water-soaked. New

Orleans has been dried out. There has been only one serious case of the sinking of the soil. This was on the riverfront just opposite the French market The soil suddenly went down six or eight feet as though an earthquake had occurred. taking down the tracks of the Southern Pacific and Louisville and Nashville railroads. An investigation showed that the hammering of these roads had emptied

a quicksand pocket, just below the rocks. What has occurred at New Orleans in the last few years has occurred to a less extent in other parts of southern Louisiana, as a very high spot, because it rises four where the many drainage plans under way feet above the surrounding land. Here a are squeezing the water out of a soil grave could, of old, bedug as deep as six which the Mississippi had left in a half completed form, neither quite land nor

water. The apparent subsidence of the Gulf water, was struck over on the ridge at a coast and of all southern Louisiana is no actual subsidence, but merely the elimina-The supersaturation of the soil com- | tion or squeezing out of the superfluous water, to the great comfort, health and convenience of every one except the suburban truck farmer, dairyman and catchers of crawfish.

HE LIKES HIS RICH PATRONS.

The Fashionable Tailor Refutes the Notion That They Are Not Good Pay. The fashionable tailor was refuting the statement that the wealthy do not pay

their bills promptly. "Why, my customers," he said, "belong to the richest families in New York. I send out bills to them twice a year, in September and December. And you would be surprised to know how many pay the same After that they all understood why he

liked his wealthy customers. Poker Chip With Every Drink.

The owner of a saloon downtown is trying a new scheme to help business. With every 15-cent drink he gives a coupon which is really a poker chip. When a customer saves 500 chips he gets a pokerchip box. Then he can begin to save the chips again in order to fill the box. ome of the customers like the scheme Others object that it will enable their wives

CANADA'S COLONY OF NEGROES

THE RACE'S ABILITY TO RISE AS TESTED AT BUXTON.

jettlement Founded by Fugitive Slaves at the Northern Terminus of the "Underground Railroad"-Bearing of Its Present State on the Race Problem in the South-It is Fifty Years Old.

Buxton, Ontario, July 25.—The present state of the negro colony established at this point in Kent county in 1849 is of interest now on account of its bearing on Buxton, Ontario, July 25 .- The present terest now on account of its bearing on the race problem in the South. It was settled by fugitive slaves and was the northern terminus of the "Underground Railroad," by which runaway negroes were conducted from Southern plantations to Canada.

What have these ex-slaves and their descendants accomplished? The colony has passed its half century mark. Two generations have been reared on the fabric established by the colony of freed bonds-

men. What has been the result? Composed almost wholly of American refugees who sought freedom in Canada. the colony has on several occasions attracted special attention from students of the negro problem in the United States. This was especially the case when President Lincoln sent here a commission, in 1864, to investigate the progress made with a view to determining the capacity of the negro for material advancement.

It was in 1849 that the 9,000 acre tract was set apart between Lake Erie and the River Thames by the Canadian Government for colonizing purposes. The originator of the plan was the Rev. William King, an English clergyman. Five years ago, when he died, he declared that the experiment was in every way a success and had established all that the original promoters intended.

Visitors to the colony to-day might draw different conclusions than its founder. Among the 1,200 colored people settled here in Kent and Essex counties there are many conspicuous instances of individual advancement, but there are no indications of the success of the plan in the nature of thriving villages or industrial communities. In fact, if the experiment demonstrated one trait of the black man more clearly than another, it is, in the opinion of some observers, that the negro is not inclined to agricultural pursuits, and that, while this adverse inclination may be overcome temporarily, he does not transmit to his children any love for pastoral employment.

The Canadians who have come in contact with the negroes here say that they are not farmers, that while they will work as hired hands for the whites they will not make a success as owners and managers of farms.

"They want somebody to direct them. is the way one of the students of the situation here expressed it to the writer.

In spite of this deduction, there are some instances in which the descendants of refugees have made successful husbandmen. In fact, there are a few of the ex-slaves residing here to-day upon small farms purchased nearly half a century ago.

These instances are so few, however as, in the opinion of many of the whites, to justify the general verdict that the negro is not a farmer by instinct and cannot be induced readily to follow the plough from one generation to another. If this deduction is accurate, it means much in the settlement of the race question in the South.

The land was sold to the negroes in farms of from 40 to 100 acres at the nominal price of \$2.50 per acre. They had all the time required for the payment.

In clearing the land there was a revenue to be made from the logs. Firewood was plentiful, and the soil agriculturally could not be excelled in this part of Canada. To-day this land for farming purposes is valued at from \$50 to \$100 an acre

But most of the farms that Mr. King transferred to his colored wards have passed out of their hands. It is the exception now where colored men are found owning their farms here. The majority of

Crop failures are practically unknown here. Conditions are very favorable for an independent livelihood, not to say acquisition of considerable wealth, as a tarmer Yet the testimony of mony white men is that the tendency among the negroes is toward the urban life.

The negroes have left the farm to seek

employment as laborers on the various railroads. In fact, the young colored men, the offspring of the original settlers, do not remain here, but scatter, and always

All the hig forms are owned by the whites all the commercial enterprises are con-ducted by them and the mercantile concerns

wholly in the hands of whites.

The children of the colored population (and they raise big families) attend good country schools, churches are numerous and every facility is afforded them for active compatition with the whites. In active competition with the whites. In spite of these conditions and the early advantages under which the ex-slaves began life here, the majority of them with a practical knowledge of farming, they ave not built up a community

of the name. Some of their descendants have gone into professional life in Canada, and others have returned to the States as doctors, terchers and lawyers. These instances re pointed to as the evidences of the suc are pointed to as the evidences of the suc-cess of the colony. Yet notowns have been founded by these negroes, and they are apparently losing their identity rapidly. Buxton is a struggling village of less then sixty families. The postmaster says 100 families secure mail here. Most of them are colored, but many of them reside four and five miles away. This is the our and five miles away. This is remnant of the 1,200 negroes settled here

years ago. The best feature of the conditions among the colored people here as compared with those of the Southern States is their excellent morals. This is an undeniable feature of the improvement obtained. On the other hand, the colony is not so particular in exercising the electoral fran thise as the white population. In view of the stress laid upon the ballot as a factor of material advancement in the So States, this is a phase that students of the

ubject regard with interest. Another proposition calculated to surprise the average person investigating the situation here is the apparent indifference of the majority of the Canadian blacks concerning the history of the man who contributed to the contributed to the canadian blacks. contributed so much to make them independent, free and prosperous. Though Mr. King died but five years ago and he resided here among his charges all those years, teaching and ministering to them, his name is not familiar to the young genation and his work for them and their fathers is only dimly remembered.

The storekeeper of the village is Coleman Shoupe, a shrewd Canadian. This is what he had to say of the state of the coleman.

"I believe just one negro around here has the farm that was purchased from the King concession. This one is mertgaged. They don't seem to take to though they work well when hired by the white farmers. Perhaps it is because they

can't manage. "They are too much inclined to make show. They will mortgage their crops o obtain money, which is squandered at

"The majority of them I do not trust for more than one week's provisions. I can't say that they prove dishonest. They rather impress me as devoid of business ther impress me as devoid of business affair, and caused his arrest, alleging non-support, but the effort to dissuade him from his purpose was in vain. capacity-like children

you exact of them. I should say they are anything but thrifty." John Gaynor has charge of the Michigan Central construction work here. He has handled negro labor around the colony TO KEEP STOKES AT YALE.

"A case in point: I employed one of nese young colored boys, 23 years old

in the spring. The next Saturday he laid off to go to Chatham. There he bought

a buggy for \$100, and from a farmer a horse

"He paid on account \$10, the balance on edit, established by the fact that he was

employed here. The buggy he used only

A striking feature of the race here as well

as in the South is the religious enthusiasm of the colony. There are more churches

in the colony. There are more churches in the district in proportion to the population than in those districts where only whites reside. They support their churches and attend them with great fidelity. The colony has developed a number of colored president.

It is a curious fact that few types of full-blooded negroes are found here. The race

is apparently being assimilated. This is accounted for in part on the theory that a majority of the refugees were mulattees.

and there are some instances of miscegena-tion. There are several Frenchmen here

who have colored wives. The negroes

The post office is conducted by Mrs. G. B.

Ethiopian. A schoolteacher, he wo on his small farm during vacation,

s black as ebony and fine-featured

and to supplement his small in

id that the only cases he knew of

olor. The other negroes, however,

he sentiment here among the whites toward

them and that which they found in the Southern States, except that they were not

vnched and were treated as equals before

Coxfield, in commenting upon the con-

progress—the owning and the cultiva-ion of land. He thought he would bace this as a civilizing influence even in

dvance of education, for it fitted men for realization of their obligations. The education must follow.

Many of the colony's original settlers and their children have returned to the States; some have gone to Hayti and others

have drifted to different parts of the Do

King theroughly believed to the day of his death that his experiment was a success

ny on May 30, 1880, he said:

every sense of the word. In replying

an address of the colored people of the

"This colony is a standing protest against the charge in the Southern States that you are not capable of making progress in the

rts, education and material industry, a establishing this colony so much further orth than the black man had been known

labor successfully before, I was told not the race was not capable of enduring the rigors of a Canadian winter, yet the

irst winter you spent here, with the mer-cury five degrees below zero. I recall that every man of the colony was engaged in the

cods getting out timber and carrying on rainary labors. The weather was not a

errent factor. My purpose in establishing this colony

pressed race was capable, under favorable conditions, of making the same progress in the arts, professional life and industrial

development as other races. The forest has given place to the plough. The 700 pupils whom I have taught in the mission-

the world. Some have gone into

frauchise being secured for your race in the States. I have lived to see slavery abol-

ished in the States, Brazil and the West Indies. In concluding, I desire to say that you must continue to be educated.

ress in material and desirable things of the world."

ENGINEER TO BE A BALLOONIST.

Ascent on a Trapeze Bar and Descent

With a Parachute Decides His Future.

Utica, July 25 .- Elmer Van Vranken of

Gloversville, engineer at the power house

of the Mountain Lake Railroad Company,

has quit his position to become an aëronaut.

as a result of a recent ascension and para-

waited until the balleon was about ready to ascend and then put the engineer, who

rapeze bar and let him go up alone

and made a successful descent.

as still in his working clothes, on the

Van Vranken, retaining his nerve, clung

to the trapeze and did a few stunts as the

balloon ascended. When about half a mile above the earth he cut loose the parachute

his job as soon as he reached earth, and signified his intention of going into the

cione drop he made at Mountain Lake. The

on the trapeze. The professional

moral and industrious. These are the

United States Congress.

school in Buxton have gone to all parts

Your example has resulted in the elective

demonstrate that the long-op-

s interesting to note that the Rev. Mr.

men of his race, who had made their

do not look with favor upon these

Some have intermarried with Indians.

and harness for \$125

from them.

HIS FRIENDS FEEL THEY CANNOT as a farmer and section worker many years. To the writer he said: LET TRINITY HAVE HIM.

To the writer he said:

"These negroes are very uncertain. I employ eight regularly. They receive \$1.35 a day. I pay them monthly.

"In the last year I have used on this work more than fifty of these black men. They are not steady, and won't work regularly. As soon as they get a month or two of salary coming to them they quit. I have not discharged one of them.

"They work well under my direction. He Knows Each Freshman Before the Fall Term Is Over and Often, Helps Home Those Who Are Celebrating-Interested in Church Work and Inventions.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 25.-The Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., secretary to the Yale Corporation and assistant rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church of this city. who is being discussed as the possible successor of President Smith of Trinity College in Hartford is one of the most popular members of the university set in this city and one of the most valued members of the executive department of Yale.

The alumni, who have become well acquainted with Mr. Stokes, as well as the on Sunday.
"If he worked regularly, he could not college officials, who appreciate his executive ability, will do all in their power to hope to save more than \$20 a month with which to pay for these articles, which he had purchased at double what they were keep Secretary Stokes at Yale. Not many months ago an enthusiastic admirer of the s-cretary voiced the prophecy that in time would be at the head of the university.

worth. He paid \$20 the first month. The second he failed to pay, and, lending the buggy to a colored companion, it was taken from him by the merchant when found in Chatham, and confiscated. This was the end of the affair. He quit to prevent his pay being garnished, and went to Detroit. About two years ago there were various rumors affoat through the State concerning the probable removal of the Berkeley Theological School from Middletown pay being garnisheed, and went to Defreit. "My opinion is that they work for hire to New Haven, with its gradual absorption better than for themselves. In lact, a see daily instances of them losing their lands rather than cultivate them. I should lands rather than cultivate them. I should lands rather need a manager to get any results by Yale. The more radical prophets predieted that it was only a question of time before Trinity College itself would become a part of Yale University. Since the an-This is the opinion of the white neighbors nouncement that Mr. Stokes was being of the negroes. The oil lands, with which this particular district abounds, have considered as the new President of the been gobbled up by enterprising whites, and the negroes have secured none of the profit. There are instances where they have sold for a few dollars in cash their inhave sold for a few dollars inhave sold for a Hartford college these same wiseacres have shaken their heads with a knowing air, suggesting that they may see both prophecies fulfilled in time. terest in promising oil-producing lands, rather than wait for a big royalty.

It would be hard to find any one as popular with undergraduates as the young secretary. Courteous and kind to every one who has occasion to seek him out at his office in the administration building, he is especially interested in the students, and many a one has to thank Mr. Stokes for intercession at faculty meetings or corporation conclaves when an enforced vacation either temporary or permanent, would have been the result but for the friendly interest taken in the case by the secretary, who can always be relied on for sympathy in a case of trouble.

of trouble.

His interest in the student body is not superficial by any means, for Mr. Stokes

Philadelphia firm, and several others are in other cities. All are conducting business successfully on the lines they learned knows individually nearly every man connected with the university before the fall term is over.

Shreve For sixteen years the commission has been made out in favor of her husband. Many a young fellow could tell if he He works in the field and she does practically would of the thoughtfulness of the Epis-An exception among the negroes of the King settlement is the case of Abel Coxfield. He is a splendid type of the pure copal clergyman who has met him downtown when he has been celebrating some big Yale victory or drowning his sorrow over some defeat, and has led him home through the side streets, arm in arm, that no unpleasant comment might be passed. Out of Yale himself only a half dozen

come. He is raising a family of five children, one of whom is taking a teacher's years, Secretary Stokes knows well how to course at Chatham. Another has comput the student side of an episode before the pleted his studies there.

He came here in 1872 from British Guiana. older members of the corporation, many e never knew the burdens of slavery, ad his parents before him were free men from the west coast of Africa. He is tall, of whom have themselves forgotten the pranks of student days: and he also understands how to make an appeal to the bes there is in a thoughtless undergraduate.

He came to Canada to enter a law school, but, finding no opening, he studied for a teacher's certificate at Chatham, and settled here, to be near the Rev. Mr. King. He does credit to his teacher. Yet this case cannot be cited as one of the results of As in his college work, so in his ministerial duties, Mr. Stokes works without ostentation. Very quiet in his manner, he goes among the poor of his parish, bringing substantial assistance in many cases, and the colony, properly speaking, because he was a free British subject before coming oftener sending help in such a way that the here and was in every respect fitted for beneficiary remains in ignorance of the a successful career in competition with source of the aid. It is worthy of note that Coxfield de-

Although he has been at St. Paul's as assistant rector but three or four years, clares the experiment an unqualified suc-cess. He says the material advancement the people have become so attached to him colony justifies the faith of Dr. King | that, now that the rector, the Rev. Edwin | and denies that there is any retrograde movement among his people. S. Lines, has accepted the Bishopric of the diocese of Newark, they would gladly have n which whites and blacks had intermarried in the settlement were few in number and r. Stokes take his place. Such a move on the part of the assistant rector is hardly confined to indifferent types of his people. He declared that the settlement had sent possible, and r. Stokes has given his congregation to understand that he does out into the Dominion many professional responsibilities along church lines, as his competition with the whites. He said he could see little prejudice work in the university takes up so much of

among the whites of the community against his time. Aside from church and college work in discussing the racial prejudice with the writer declared emphatically that they could distinguish little difference between Mr. Stokes is interested in several small inventions. Since coming to Yale he has taken out a patent on a parlor tennis game which resembles very closely the popular ping pong. It has been played by many New Haven people, and they say that Mr. Stokes will derive quite an income from ditions in the South, observed that he could see hope for his people there only in material his invention.

As a young bachelor with an unlimited income and a big, old-fashioned house the centre of the university town, Mr. Stokes is quiet a desirable addition to the social life of the place. He seems to care very little for the gay side of society, but entertains, himself, in a very quiet but delightful way. Many of the prominent lecturers at the university, especially if they hail from New York or are of the Episcopal persuasion, stay with the secretary while in town. His home adjoins the new quarters of the Graduates' Club, where he

frequently takes his meals. The house is a white frame dwelling which has the distinction of having stood here for nearly 200 years. Mr. Stokes has furnished it as it might have been

when it was first built. The library, of all the rooms in the house. is the favorite spot for Secretary Stokes, and especially for his young Yale friends. A big fireplace extends across one entire side of the room, with old-fashioned settles on three sides. Enclosing these is a remnant of the old Yale fence just as it stood on the corner of Chapel street, with the posts and rails. All about the room are evidences that the owner has spent much time and thought collecting the choicest

curies from long ago. If Yale loses her secretary to Trinity College, the Hartford institution will have at its head one of the youngest college presidents in the country. Anson Phelps Stokes. Jr., is the son of Anson Phelps Stokes of

New York, and was born April 13, 1874. He entered Yale in 1892, and was graduated in 1896 with high honors. While in college he won the Junior Exhibition Prize and DeForest Medal and was a member of the first Yale debating team to defeat Harvard.

As president of the board of editors of the Yale Daily News Mr. Stokes put the paper in the lead among college periodicals. After he left Yale he spent a year traveling around the world and returned to enter the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge, Mass. In 1898 he was elected a trustee of Moody's Mount Hermon School and in June, 1899, was chosen secretary of the Yale Corporation.

He came in with President Hadley when the younger element was selected to managineer was watching a professional who lage the university's affairs. During his was preparing to go up, and asked if he could first year as secretary he was selected as one of the trustees of Wellesley College.

Three Railroads Confer.

S. R. Walker of this city wrote to the Glasgow and Southwestern Railway for a time table and got this reply.

time table and got this reply.

S. R. Walker, Esa., New York City.
DEAR BIR: Your posteard of 3d March received. Your application to be supplied with one of our time tables and covers was submitted at a meeting of the advertising representatives of the Caledonian, the North British and this company, when, looking to the rapid increment in our advertising, we were compelled to negative your request. Yours truly.

C. E. COCKBURN. calloon business. His wife heard of the

THE FIRST BOSS'S INFLUENCE.

Responsibility of Merchants Who Give Young Men Their First Jobs. "Some day," said a business man of New York, whose transactions go up annually into the millions, "I hope to read a book or poem in which shall be recorded the virtues of the merchants of the smaller cities and towns who have given training

in New York. "The home, the church, the college and society have done their share of the work, but the business man who takes a raw young chap and breaks him in and gives him his first lessons in commercial integrity has done a work which is more enduring than brass

to many of the young business men now

"The first employer of a young man in business has a great responsibility. A but he has to be pretty well buttressed if his first employer is a mean man, for his first ideas of business are very and to the fences. But so long amount above the fences.

he would take with one of his own boys. He was a manufacturer of many of the articles in his trade.

"When a young man went into his employ he started him at the bottom. He rarely ever allowed a day to passi; which he did not visit the workroom where his new help was employed. "In his own way he showed that he was nterested in the welfare of his help outside

of their business. He learned where his help lived and how. If one sickened and had no home, the employer sent him to a hospital. If the employee was a man of family the employer showed an interest in his domestic affairs "He made it a point to sav good-morning

to every man who came to work, and he never failed to say good-night to each as he went out. If one of his employees after a faithful service wished to start out for himself the employer gave him assist ance of some sort "I knew that man for nearly fifty years,

and with a very few exceptions every man who left his service did well. I know two of his young men in this city who are at the head of departments in big concerns, the departments being the same line of business that they learned under their first employer.

"Another is the European buyer for a

from the man who gave them their first These young men are entitled to credit aside from the lessons they learned from their first employer. Maybe they would

have succeeded anyway. A man must have some good stuff in him or the best lessons will be of no avail. But the young men of whom I speak have told me they owe their success to the business methods of their first boss. "In the rapid methods of business to-day

all employers cannot give the same time and attention to their employees as the manufacturer of whom I speak. methods of business ought to be such as will strengthen their employees so that oyees may be men of commercial probity, for that is the hope of the nation

SALVINI AND HIS SONS. Efforts to Keep Them Off the Stage in Italy -His Coming Visit Here.

Tommaso Salvini, who is to return to the United States next season, has not been in complete retirement, as many persons supposed. For the past few years he has played an engagement every winter at St. Petersburg, where he is still popular. The est of the year he has passed at his home in Florence

He was especially desirous that neithe of his sons should go on the stage and above all things that they should not act in Italy. To his chagrin, both of them decided to

Then the question came up of how to keep them out of his own country, where he wanted but one Salvini to be on the roll of and Luigi he gave \$25,000 on condition that neither of them should return to Italy to act. Both accepted.

To observe this condition was easy enough for Alessandro, who had already established himself as an actor here and would have had a prosperous career as a star had he lived. For Luigi, who wanted to act in Italian and knew in fact no other language, there was no such easy way out of the paternal prohibition.

He went to South America and made some reputation for himself, went back to Europe and played in Spain and later increased his reputation by his appearances in Russia and the Balkan countries.

Five years ago Alessandro gave up his work here and went home to die. This end to his career softened his father's heart, and when the father read continued praise of his other son's acting, he decided that Luigi should no longer be banished from ly. So Luigi was allowed to act before compatriots for the first time and his triumph satisfied his father that the name of Salvini had lost none of its lustre through the appearance of his son on Italian soil.

Salvini acted here less in terms and his season, which will practically mean that the outer structure will be half completed and the building will begin to look like something to the people. Salvini acted here last in 1888, when his ompany was made up of English-speaking

actors. Since that time he has acted at irregular intervals. He had accumulated a large fortune, on which he was able to live comfortably. He is now 73 and is certainly the oldest star that ever came to this country. Adelaide Ristori was somewhat over 60 when she made her last disastrous tour of this country and acted in English, which she spoke like a parrot and could not under-stand in the least. Marie Ceistinger was

64 when she came here seven years ago. RISKY JOB OF A DEAF MUTE. Garretson Courts Death Ten Hours a Day

on Railroad Tracks. TRENTON, July 25 .- So far as is known. the only deaf and dumb man employed about a railroad is Louis F. Garretsen ef Trenton, who keeps the six or eight tracks of the Pennsylvania Railread in frent of the station free from rubbish. Despite his lack of a sense of paramount importance to a railroader, hearing. Garretson has passed thirteen years at his hazardous occupation without meeting with an

The deaf mute spends ten hours each day of the year on the tracks. He is equipped with a broom and a sharp iron prong, with which he sweeps up the rubbish and picks up pieces of paper that lodge between the ties.

Hundreds of trains pass every twenty-

four hours, and his safety lies in mak-

ing his eyes do duty for his ears. Although he has had several narrow escapes from being struck by the Pennsylvania flyers, he keeps on with his work day after day with as unconcerned an air as ever Garretson always works along a track in the direction from which a train ought approach him, but in the neighborhood of a large station like Trenton there is always more or less backing up on the tracks, and it is a mystery to the officials how Garretson going in and out among these switching ains, has escaped accident.

He is 49 and has worked at railreading years. When a lad of 16 he was water carrier for a wrecking

As he was quick at comprehending the orders of the gang boss, he was placed with the crew, and got along as well as any of them. From the wrecking crew he went to other jobs on the railroad until thirteen to other rears ago he was made track cleaner at

His wife is also a deaf mute, but their children can talk and hear as well as children of parents with all their senses.

PUBLIC LIBRARY'S PROGRESS

CAUSES OF THE DELAY IN ITS ERECTION THUS FAR.

Difficulty in Securing the Right Kind of Marble-Enormous Quantity Needed-Effect of the Building Trades Trouble

-More Rapid Progress Promised. Since some of the high fencing which so long screened the old Forty-second street reservoir site in Fifth avenue was torn down, and people have been enabled to see the stage of progress of the work on the new Public Library building, the

question is often asked why the building is rising so slowly. The same question was often enough asked before rifts in the fence disclosed the state of affairs within, for New York but he has to be pretty well buttressed if his first employer is a mean man, for his first employer is a mean man, for his first ideas of busicess are very apt to shape his course in life.

"I know one merchant in the West who took the same interest in his new help that he would take with one of his own boys.

"I know one merchant in the West who took the same interest in his new help that he would take with one of his own boys.

Were almost up to the fence tops. The limited number of persons present at the cornerstone laying had seen an illustration of what the ornamental facada illustration of what the ornamental facade was to be, done in staff at the lower Fifth avenue corner, and hoped that by this time at least they would be able to look upon the marble substance of some portion of the imposing front. So the discovery of the present conditions there has been general disappointment, for only here and there do blocks of white marble rise above the brickwork of the foundations.

there do blocks of white marble rise above the brickwork of the foundations.

A man in a position to speak of the experiences of the architects and builders so far was asked yesterday why no better progress had been made on the building. While acknowledging its tardy growth he will a much more cheerful conglesion upon While acknowledging its tardy growth he put a much more cheerful complexion upon the enterprise than the uninformed could see in using their eyes about Bryant Park.

"The building is not advanced to the stage which the contract time of completion would indicate, it is true," he said, "but, save for the troubles in the building trades, the outlook is much more favorable now than it has been at any time since the work was begun.

work was begun.
"Of course the building trades troubles "Of course the building trades troubles have stopped work on the library building absolutely since the middle of May. But the greatest difficulties causing delay with this building were encountered before that, and those have been done away with, so that at the present time there is every reason to believe that the work will go on reason to believe that the work will go on rapidly as soon as the building trades situation resolves itself into a situation resolves itself into a normal condition. Everything is now ready for work to go on rapidly as soon as the men return to work.

"Perhaps four months would fairly state e time that the building is behind schedthe time that the building is behind schedule. It is hoped now that if the building trades trouble is speedily adjusted, the building will be half way up by the end of the season, and that the lost time can be made up altogether by the end of 1904, about which time it was originally expected that the building would be completed.

"That means of course, the outer structure. The interior finishing of the build-

ing is a matter for later consideration.
"The New York Public Library building is a greater enterprise than many people perhaps realize. In the first place, it is by far the largest building to be constructed of white marble in this country and I be-lieve in the world. Some idea of it and of the work of building it may be obtained from the statement of the fact that to rais these walls three feet is about the equivalent of raising the walls of one of the big commercial buildings three stories. "The biggest of the business buildings in New York built of white marble is the

New York built of white marble is the Blair building, completed last May, at the northwest corner of Broad street and Exchange place. That building required 38,000 feet of marble. The Public Library requires 500,000 feet of marble, or about fifteen times as much as the Blair building.

"The kind of marble to be used in the library building was determined upon in advance, and this enormous contract required the development of new quarries and the erection of new plants at Dorset, Vt. As the work of quarrying proceeded it was found that a new railroad to the quarries was found that a new railro

ries was necessary, and the railroad was built and is now in operation.

"But at first and for a considerable period the great difficulty was to obtain marble of the requisite grade in sufficient fame. He decided to give them his patri-mony before he died. To Alessandro go on as fast as was desired. This could

not be done. "The most careful scrutiny is exercised in the selection of the marble, and it has been found necessary to reject sometimes as much as 40 per cent. of that quarried for the building in order to secure marble of he desired uniform whiteness and quality Even the marble going to the great medi-cal building at Harvard is such as is rejected

in the inspection made for this building.
"The output of the quarries has been raised till at the present time it is about 70,000 feet a month, and there is already stored at Port Morris a sufficient quantity for the needs of a considerable time ahead, only waiting for the building trades situation to allow the work of setting the great blocks in place to go ahead. Moreover, as the walls get higher smaller blocks will be wanted, so that the task of finding blocks This, of the requisite quality will be less diffi "If there is an early settlement of the labor troubles so that work can be resumed shortly, the building will probably be comtop of the main story by the end of the

"There has been a good deal of troublesome delay on the southern side of the building, where the engine rooms and so forth are to be, which was unforeseen and unavoidable, and was annoving to the residents, but to the contractors. That is now past and the way open for rapid work on the hig the work can only soon be resumed ta settlement of the troubled condit the general building trades situation

AN EPISODE OF CITY LIFE. Seen in Outline in a Night and a Morning by a Man Across the Way.

Two men sat on the stoop of a house near Fifth avenue. It was nearly to'clock in the morning. The house was dark, except for the dim light that came through the open door behind them and lights seen through the windows of a room on the second floor. After a while one of the men closed the house door and the two went down the street toward Sixth avenue. A few min-utes later they returned. Both were smoking freshly lit cigars.

house door was opened, one of them listened for a minute and then the two sat down again on the uppermost step of the stoop. Then the observer of these proceedings went to bed and to sleep. He was suddenly awakened two hours later by the noise of footsteps in the street. He heard voices, too.

The two men stood on the steps and were talking to a third, who, with a surgeon's leather case in his hand, was leavgeon's leather case in his hand, was leaving the house. He wore neither hat nor coat and had the look of having been sent for in a hurry. He addressed one of the men on the steps as "doctor" and was called by the carry this. by the same title. After a talk the three separated, the man with the surgeon's case running across the street to his home. Above their conversation, which was whispered, could be heard a woman's moans. The light in the windows was The woman was still again subdued. crying when the awakened observer went

to sleep once more.

The next morning he had forgotten sll about the incident. But the morning after remembered it.

When he awoke, at 7, that day, a white hearse and three carriages stool in front of the house where a few nights before he had seen and heard the doctors. After a while, an undertaker's assistant brought out a white command put it into the hearse as two men and two women, all of them carrying beautiful flowers, came out to the carriages. More flowers were brought out and piled about the tiny white coffin The bright morning sun shone on the scene. The windows dimly lit two nights before were draped now in white curtains, But the mystery that had hung over the night scene was dispelled.